

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A diagnostic test device has a thin flat core member having at least one groove indented into its face and an immunoassay strip is seated in each of the grooves. Physical projections in the form of nibs are on the opposed longitudinal edges of each groove for retaining a test strip in its groove. In a process for making such an immunoassay diagnostic test device the thin flat core member is molded from a high impact resistant plastic material and grooves are indented into a face of the core member. During molding, projecting points are formed on both edges of the groove but spaced apart such a distance to enable a test strip to be pushed there-between. The drug device is assembled by pushing a test strip past the projecting points onto the bottom of the groove such that the strip is retained in the groove by the projecting points. A test card front label may be then applied to the face of the core to enclose the test strips and appropriate openings are provided in the panel to provide access to the test strips and to provide for viewing of the visual test results.